

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1862.

REMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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For Judge of Court of Appeals, R. K. WILLIAMS, OF GRAVES COUNTY.

The political movements in one State, Indiana, are of great importance, and will be read with interest, hence we publish in some detail the proceedings of the Union Convention of the 18th.

The organization of the body we shall omit, as it was in the usual way. Governor Morton was made President, with the usual number of Vice Presidents.

The following resolutions were offered by Judge Smith, and referred, according to the rule of the body, to the Committee on Resolutions. They had been agreed upon by a meeting of Democrats that attended the Convention.

Resolved, That the resolutions to be adopted by the Union Convention be held to-day until the following resolutions be adopted:

Resolved, That the Union of all good people, without distinction of party, be maintained, and that the United States as it stands from the basis of its foundation, be maintained, and that the Union be maintained, and that the rights of all the people and all the States be maintained.

Resolved, That the protection of the loyal people of the United States be maintained, and that the Union be maintained, and that the rights of all the people and all the States be maintained.

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UNION CONVENTION IN BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

At a convention of the Union party of Breckinridge county, held in Hardinsburg, on Monday, the 16th of June, 1862, the convention being fully represented by delegates from the various precincts chosen by the voters thereof.

On motion, Dr. John W. Frank was chosen President, and John P. Haswell, appointed Secretary; when the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated for the various offices, as follows:

For Circuit Judge—Elijah H. Eakridge.  
For Circuit and County Clerk—Gileson P. Taylor.  
For Sheriff—Green W. Beard.  
For Jailor—John C. Smith.  
For Coroner—Nelson Jolly.  
For County Attorney—James G. Haswell, Esq.

For Assessor—John W. Bell.  
For Surveyor—Aaron Draper.  
A resolution was then adopted by the convention in which the delegates pledge themselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees of the convention; and also a resolution requesting the Louisville Journal and Democrat to publish the proceedings of the convention.

The feeling existing in the convention, and its action was harmonious. J. W. FRANK, Chairman.  
John P. Haswell, Secretary.

Meeting of Home Guards in Ohio County.

At a meeting of the Home Guards of Ohio county, in Hartford, on the 14th of June, 1862, Capt. William H. Porter was called to the chair and Lieut. Wm. Ashby was appointed secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present condition of the Home Guard, being in independent companies without a general organization, is inadequate to repel any large company of guerrillas; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we organize a regiment and elect regimental officers.  
2. That we bind ourselves to obey all orders of said officers as though we were regularly enlisted in the United States army, and rally, at a given signal, to any point which may be designated by the colonel whom we may elect, at any time, day or night, to repel any invasion of our county by guerrillas or any other armed enemies of the Union.

3. That we will memorialize the Legislature and request that a law be passed compelling the organization of said regiments and providing for compensation to the officers and men for the time they may be actually engaged in any expedition contemplated by these resolutions.

The Editors of the Louisville Democrat and Journal are requested to publish these proceedings and that they recommend similar organizations in every county in the State.

Thereafter, the meeting proceeded to the election of regimental officers, which resulted as follows:

Capt. William H. Porter, the hero of Born's Ferry, was elected Colonel by acclamation. William H. Porter, Jr., son of the hero of the 17th Kentucky volunteers, who fought at Donelson, was elected Lieutenant Colonel and Henry Bennett was elected Major. The Colonel then appointed Wm. Ashby, Jr., Adjutant.

The captains of the different companies then drew lots for position, which resulted as follows:

Captain George R. Coleman, Company A.  
Captain John S. Lucker, Company B.  
Captain Allen B. Gray, Company C.  
Captain Frank Mitchell, Company D.  
Captain John P. Burks, Company E.  
Captain James H. Johnson, Company F.  
Captain Jacob H. Leach, Company G.

Wm. H. PORTER, Chairman.  
Wm. Ashby, Jr., Secretary.

Memphis Items.

[From the Avalanche of the 16th.]  
MILITARY MATTERS.—We learn that it is believed that the Union army is now in the city to-day. Indeed, it is not known whether its troops will enter at all. He is not far from Memphis, but will await further orders. A portion of his command, it is understood, are actively engaged in rebuilding the railroad, and it is now more probable that he will not come to Memphis till that work is done.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—We understand that the Memphis and Charleston railroad is being actively engaged in rebuilding the railroad, and it is now more probable that he will not come to Memphis till that work is done.

ARREST OF A SPY.—A woman dressed in a military uniform, and bearing a sword, yesterday, supposed to be acting as a spy. She represented herself as having been with Gen. Polk in the Confederate service. She has been sent to the flag.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.—We understand that Capt. Edmund, of the Union army, yesterday, supposed to be acting as a spy. She represented herself as having been with Gen. Polk in the Confederate service. She has been sent to the flag.

There seems to be pretty good evidence that the plan of McClellan has been interfered with, or the work would have been promptly accomplished before this time.

He did his part and routed the enemy from Yorktown and Norfolk, and is ready at Richmond. Where is the efficient co-operation? We do not see it, nor does the country see it. If McClellan had controlled all the forces the work would be done in short order. There is no doubt of it. Give him unrestrained power now and we shall have no more disasters. The political generals, after the late raid of Jackson, are played out. The sooner the President sends them all to the rear the better.

THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.—The True Delta, speaking of Mayor Monroe, says: John T. Monroe, the Mayor, without firmness of character, integrity of purpose, or loyalty of heart, is a man of no account, and a plant in the hands of a committee of a secret organization known as the Southern Independence Association, which, in secret, is endeavoring to overthrow the Government.

The True Delta, it should be remembered, was the Douglas organ in New Orleans, and has always done good service in putting down thuggery, &c., &c. We have no doubt the True Delta will be long, be as strong a Union paper as there is in the country.

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BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1862.  
Present.—Dr. G. W. Ronald, President, and all the members, except Messrs. Abraham Armstrong, Caruth, and Crowder. The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A claim of \$200 in favor of O. H. Stratton, for clerk's fees, was referred to Finance Committee.

A message from the Mayor, regarding the running of vehicles and overloading of same, was read and referred to Revision Committee.

The Engineer submitted a petition from Thomas P. Jacob and others, for authority to change Lloyd street, from Clark to College street, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

The Engineer submitted a claim of \$435 64 in favor of John Gay, for bridge over cut-off, between Fifth and Center streets, Eastern District.

Mr. Grainger presented a petition to have repaired the gutters on Fifth street, from Chestnut to Broadway, which was referred to Street Committee Western District.

Dr. Ronald presented a petition from June S. Kelly to repair the gutters of the alley between Seventh and Eighth Market and Jefferson streets, which was referred to Street Committee Western District.

Mr. Kinkead, from Revision Committee, reported a resolution directing the Assistant City Attorney to take the necessary steps to have removed the obstructions from the alley between Fifth and Center streets, and Walnut streets, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.  
J. M. Buchanan, \$90 for Coroner's fees.  
Jno. Gay, \$435 for work on Clay-street bridge.

P. & M. Pfeiffer, \$447 69 for work on Southern street, Eastern District.  
Fire Department, \$1,852 93, expenses for May, 1862.

Police, \$2,469 90, salaries for May, 1862.  
H. Seaton, \$18 and Thomas Reaugh \$13 for services as Sergeants-at-Arms.

Mr. Kinkead, from Revision Committee, to whom was referred the petition of B. F. Avery in regard to the fill in Fifteenth street, from Main to Rowan, reported a resolution directing the Engineer to report the amount of said fill, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. Kinkead presented an ordinance to correct mistakes of boundaries of lot conveyed to W. C. Cornell by resolution of 30th of March, 1860, which was referred to the Board of Aldermen to be reported at the next meeting.

Yes—President Ronald and Messrs. Baxter, Herbert, Earick, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, Tucker and Twyman—16.  
Nays—None.

Mr. Tompsett, from Street Committee, Eastern District, on petition reported an ordinance to grade and pave sidewalk on the south side of Madison, between Preston and Jackson streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Yes—President Ronald and Messrs. Baxter, Herbert, Earick, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, Tucker and Twyman—16.  
Nays—None.

Mr. Tompsett, from same, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to have constructed a brick sewer in Preston street, from upper Green to Washington, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Yes—President Ronald and Messrs. Baxter, Herbert, Earick, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, Tucker and Twyman—16.  
Nays—None.

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Nays—None.

Mr. Kaye presented a resolution directing the Engineer to erect stone monuments on the north side of Jefferson street, from Preston to Jackson streets, at a cost of \$15, which was adopted.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee Western District, reported a resolution to grade and pave sidewalk on the north side of Madison, between Preston and Jackson streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Yes—President Ronald and Messrs. Baxter, Herbert, Earick, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, Tucker and Twyman—16.  
Nays—None.

Mr. Grainger presented a resolution approving the Engineer's appropriation of the grading and paving of sidewalk on the north side of Madison, between Preston and Jackson streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Yes—President Ronald and Messrs. Baxter, Herbert, Earick, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, Tucker and Twyman—16.  
Nays—None.

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Mr. Baxter, from Police Committee, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to grade and pave sidewalk on the north side of Madison, between Preston and Jackson streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Yes—President Ronald and Messrs. Baxter, Herbert, Earick, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, Tucker and Twyman—16.  
Nays—None.

Mr. Baxter presented an ordinance fixing the salaries of officers of election, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Southern Items.

The Granada Appeal, of the 13th, contains the following news:  
[RICHMOND, June 12.]

"This has been a very dull day in and around Richmond. We have no news from any quarter, not even a rumor. The weather is clear and very warm."

The Vicksburg Citizen, of the evening of the 15th, has been received. The editor, in a long article, condemns the opinion that Vicksburg must, of necessity, be surrendered, and says this idea, which hints at a preference to submission rather than fight, cannot be too strongly repudiated by all good citizens, whether soldiers or private citizens. It then says:

"We hope the determination of our military officers to fight to the last will be sufficiently and unflinchingly carried out. We are sick of surrendering our noblest cities in the Confederacy without a fight. Vicksburg will never surrender as long as it is Vicksburg. She will stand as a rock, and bid defiance to the further encroachment of the invaders. Having already driven away the fleet from below, she now waits the opportunity of destroying the one coming from above. We hear of no movements of the enemy to-day, either above or below the city. Every thing has been quiet this morning. Our preparations to meet the enemy are now assuming such a character that we feel perfectly easy of our ability to defeat the enemy's fleet, while below this city, we are constantly informed of various enterprises, and that they obtained the Vicksburg papers by some underground means of communication."

The full of Memphis almost as soon as the known in this city. These things admonish us that we have treacherous persons in our midst, and the most rigid vigilance should be kept by our authorities.

Files of New Orleans papers, from the 7th to the 10th inclusive, have been received.

The True Delta, of the 7th, is tame. In the advertising columns there are a number of cards from the military authorities. The Military Commander issues an order to the Council, directing them to employ the starving laborers upon the streets and levees.

Gen. Butler calls upon all collectors to pay up at once. He also publishes a notice in which he says that individuals and companies who have issued small bills have not kept up security of currency; hence holders are cautioned against parting with them at a sacrifice below their par value; and butchers, bakers and dealers in provisions are expected and directed to receive them in payment of their accounts.

The city will duly and promptly redeem them.

The six men named A. McLane, Daniel Doyle, Ed. Smith, Pat. K. Kane, Geo. L. Williams, and Wm. Stans, were condemned to be shot on the 14th. They had been liberated on parole after their capture at Fort Jackson, and the charge against them was that they organized themselves in military array, chose their own officers, and were engaged in the city to recruit soldiers.

A card also appears from what is termed a "Union Association." The following is one of the provisions of the constitution: "All the officers and members of this association shall take the following oath: 'I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will true and faithful allegiance bear to the United States of America, and shall support and maintain the same to the best of my abilities and the Constitution thereof. So help me God.'"

James O'Hanna was arraigned before the Provost Marshal on a charge of having assisted in the attempt to hang a man named Hunt, on the day the Federal flag was raised on the Custom-house. He was sent to the Parish prison for one year.

The Delta, of the 8th, says that having been below, and his flag-ship, which we understand is the Octopus, anchored opposite the last District. Two of the gunboats of the Delta, which are now in the river, are in the river coming up, and may be expected before the city this morning.

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Monter Guns for the New Iron-Plated Steamers.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, 15th.]  
The Fort Pitt works in this city have received an order from the Government for the construction of a new class of navy guns intended for the iron-plated vessels now on order for completion at New York and elsewhere. Hitherto eleven-inch guns have been the largest used in the navy, but the present order calls for a number of fifteen-inch Dahlgrens, designed to suit the turret of such vessels as the "Monitor," of which there are several now building.

The length of these new guns is thirteen feet five inches; depth of bore a hundred and thirty inches; diameter of bore fifteen inches; greatest diameter forty-eight inches. The muzzle, however, is to be turned off to twenty-six and a half inches from the base. The base of the gun is in a line struck through at the base of the cylindrical bore. The thickness of the metal outside of the bore at the base line will be sixteen and a half inches; at the muzzle end it will be twenty-four inches. A small tapering gun chamber will be formed, tapering from the base line; a hole one-fifth of an inch in diameter will be bored from the center, then carried straight to the top, forming the vent.

These guns, when finished, will not only be the largest, but the best and most beautiful navy guns in the world. They are not to be cast, but will be cast hollow, and cooled up on Capt. Rodman's principle. It would be impossible to obtain a good solid casting of such a size, hence the necessity for casting hollow. Each of the "Monitor" class of vessels armed with them will be able to hurl shot weighing four hundred and twenty-five pounds, which is nearly three times the weight of the round shot fired from the largest Armstrong gun ever made for the British navy. We might add that two new fourteen-inch guns have lately been cast at the works, each of them, finished, will weigh over twenty-five tons.

Parson Brownlow and the Citizens of Louisville.

Sir: The undersigned citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, take great pleasure in inviting you to our city for the 4th of July, 1862. We have no doubt that your presence will be a great benefit to our city, and we are sure that you will find us all ready to do our utmost to make your visit a pleasant one.

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Benign Government that God ever bestowed upon any portion of the human race.

From Cincinnati I am required to return to Washington, under subpoena, to give testimony before the Senate in regard to one West H. Humphreys, who has figured largely in the rebellion, and administering the rebel oath of allegiance to Union men, favoring the logus Southern Confederacy, whilst he was sworn, as a











